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MEETING OF BURUNDIAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMISSION

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 20 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Alexis Nimbona: "Meeting of the Burundian-Cuban Joint Commission"]

[Text] This Thursday morning, in the conference room of the Ministry of Public Works, Mr Alexis Ntibakiranua, minister of agriculture and animal husbandry, opened the business meeting of the second Burundian-Cuban Joint Commission.

In his opening speech, the minister of agriculture and animal husbandry stated that in the eyes of Burundians the presence of the Cuban delegation marks a new era of more intense cooperation with our nation and conveys the importance that the Republic of Cuba attaches to cooperation with the Republic of Burundi. This positive attitude with regard to our country encourages us to continue the fight already begun against underdevelopment and its chain of misfortunes.

All the actions taken in domestic as well as in foreign policy contribute to the realization of this ambition, added Minister Ntibakiranua. They all fit into a network of fundamental choices which can be stated as follows:

- The fight against the exploitation of man by man;
- The unfaltering will to depend on one's own strength;
- The creation of a new outlook based on the spirit of justice, of work and of production;
- The rehabilitation and redevelopment of national culture;
- The fight against imperialism;
- Nonalignment;
- Noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and support of liberation movements, and so on...

Thus this working session constitutes an important demonstration of the specific nature of the relations which exist between Burundi and the Republic of Cuba, added the minister of agriculture and animal husbandry. It will enable us to examine with the appropriate authorities other possibilities for a fruitful and diversified cooperation.

At the end of the last joint session held in Havana from May 28 to June 2 1981, a program of cooperation was outlined.

The Burundian side presented to its Cuban counterpart some requests in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, education and health.

Minister Ntibakiranua underscored the slowness of action shown in the execution of certain projects due to the lack of the materials necessary to expedite them, but he nevertheless notes real improvements a year later.

He affirmed that the Burundi Government is particularly delighted with the devotedness of the Cuban technical assistance experts in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry and health.

The breeding project centered on artificial insemination is now in its second phase of implementation, technical assistance in the area of health constitutes the other facet of cooperation which the Minister of Agriculture wished to see strengthened. [Sentence as published.]

Taking the floor in his turn, Mr Manuel Torres Muniz, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and head of the delegation, recalled that in 1981, the first intergovernmental session of economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Havana. On that occasion, a protocol was signed which includes 1981-82 activities in the areas of health, agriculture, animal husbandry and education. He wished to see the session begun today carry out an analysis of the agreements adopted at the previous session and an evaluation of the results achieved, while examining the problems which have occurred. A review of different operations should be included in the agenda for the next period.

During its stay in Burundi, the Cuban delegation will visit the farms of Randa, Mparambo and Mahwa where it will assess the improvements made in the area of animal husbandry.

9961
CSO: 4719/1385

CHAD

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION GROUP WARNS REFUGEES--Lagos, 2 Nov (AFP)--The Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), a Chadian opposition group, has warned of the dire situation facing Chadian refugees in the Central African Republic. A communique yesterday from the politico-military faction, addressed to the high commissioner for refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that refugees who had fled "for security reasons" to Central Africa from war-torn Chad, were reportedly being held in "precarious security and hygienic conditions." The CDR said it feared that the Central African authorities would use the Chadian refugees as hostages in exchange fro the release of General Mbaikoua, who is reportedly a prisoner in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital. Gen Mbaikoua is a supporter of Central African opposition leader Ange Patasse, now living in France. [Text] [AB020824 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/175

LABOR PARTY EVALUATES GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE

Port Louis THE NATION in French 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Labor Party says that the government's record over the past three months is tragically pitiful and that the prime minister's appearance on television Monday night was in the very image of its achievements: piddling.

At least this is what James Burty David, secretary of the Labor Party, told the press yesterday morning. David was accompanied by Harry Boolauck, Krishnadh Bhorra, Shiva Sidaya, Sateeanaand Pelladoah and Fritz Thomas. According to David, the new government continues to speak of the heavy burden it inherited and tries to find a scapegoat in order to justify its inability to lead the country. However, in June 1982, there were 50,000 unemployed and according to the latest statistics published in the press, that number has risen to 90, 90,000. It is a clear indication that the situation is not improving, despite all the promises and guarantees given to the people before the elections.

Why is the record of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] for the past three months so bad? On this point, David explained that promises and dreams have now gone up in smoke. One hears no more about the 13th month, the report of the Pay Research Bureau (PRB), the reduction in the prices of rice and flour promised during the election period. Demonstrations by street vendors and in the streets are banned. The most serious thing is that the MMM is laying the foundations for a blocked and oppressed society, David says.

On the economic level, David believes that the government has adopted a neo-conservative policy consisting, among other things, of supporting the private sector. In the way of concessions, one notes the sum of 57 million rupees as an export tax on sugar and 150 million as an investment allowance granted to the sugar industry.

For David, the social concensus only helps the privileged class of owners. He referred to remarks by Jocelyn Seenyen, minister of health, in a progovernment weekly, to the effect that hospital care will soon have to be paid for and that subsidies on rice and flour will be abolished. The entire burden will then rest on the backs of the working class, he says.

The number of new taxpayers proves that the government wants to increase the burden of the lower-income groups.

For the Labor Party, the government has no planning. The image of the new government is one of fragility, despite an absolute majority in Parliament. It is a picture of an internal war, low blows and blackmail, despite assurances given by the leaders of the two parties in public, David says.

The Labor Party believes that the MMM and the PSM do not get along and as proof, says that a dozen amendments had to be made in the bill on the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation]. David also mentioned the problem of the nurses, the distribution of tickets for the coming municipal elections and the appointment of ambassadors.

David said that Jugnauth's speech showed only one thing: the government's inability to meet the people's demands. Outside of the installation of pipes and telephone lines, planned by the former government, nothing has been done. What is more, there is no plan for the future.

For the Labor Party, the new government has begun to age in 100 days.

11,464
CSO: 3419/73

NEW PARTY OUTLINES HOPES FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 8 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] The Mauritian Patriotic Movement (MPM) was officially launched yesterday by Sir Satcam Boolell, former minister of agriculture and currently the main spokesman for the movement, which is headed on a collegial basis by a provisional leadership. Satish Dyall is the MPM's president, while Clarel Malherbe is secretary general and Paul Chong Leung serves as treasurer. A congress will be held near the end of the year to set up the movement's formal organization which, Sir Satcam said, will far exceed the structures and aspirations of a political party.

Open to "all patriotic men of good will," as Sir Satcam emphasized, the MPM, whose constitution is being drafted, holds a weekly meeting on Wednesdays during which a provisional program is outlined. The MPM will not worry about the municipal elections in December and hopes to get out of the political "straightjacket" and get rid of communalism, racism and the caste system.

Choosing the wheel as its symbol, for it led the great industrial, economic and communications revolutions, the MPM will have a red flag with a white stripe, the color of sacrifice and purity of intentions, as Sir Satcam pointed out. Intending to be free of demagogery, the MPM wants a movement whose fruits will be gathered in the long run and which will help the island of Mauritius, whose "survival essentially depends on the confidence it can inspire." This confidence can only be obtained through a certain philosophy, he noted.

The MPM philosophy is mainly aimed at the deprived and the oppressed. The MPM's economic approach will be pragmatic, Sir Satcam said. It does not believe in "the right or the extreme left," but wants to be on the left. The party's motto is "to banish poverty, even if the rich have to become less rich."

Opposed to any ill-conceived nationalization, the MPM believes that any nationalization must not harm the interests of the people. Speaking of the current transportation system, Sir Satcam believes that there should be a single service, but fears the centralization which a blind trade unionism could destroy. Stating profound concern over the economic situation at present, Sir Satcam gave two suggestions which in his opinion deserve study. They are industrialization and tourism. He does not believe that one can create more agricultural jobs because they are limited. Sir Satcam referred to a report drawn up by experts in the former government.

As he emphasized, investors will not be interested if one of the proposals in the "little pink book" -- to wit, control of 51 percent of enterprise assets -- is put into effect. As for tourists, it is important for current limitations to which they are subjected to be lifted. Sir Satcam declares himself in favor of a certain liberalization that will make it possible to increase the number of tourists. Speaking of a "golden opportunity" which the current government must seize, Sir Satcam said that the recent Great Britain-China agreement following Margaret Thatcher's visit to China and concerning the future status of Hong Kong has created a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity that could help Mauritius with regard to private investments.

He therefore hopes for the creation of an industrial delegation to obtain such investments with the guarantees involved in such an operation.

One of the Mauritian priorities which the MPM wants to see settled is the population explosion, reducing the birth rate to zero growth. The other concerns taxes and the general sectors of employment, subjects on which the MPM is working. For Sir Satcam, as long as people believe that the government is the country's most important employer, no major development can occur. The open door policy and a form of solidarity with the Third World are in the foreign policy chapter of the MPM. Declaring opposition to the elimination of subsidies on rice and flour, Sir Satcam said that the former government had always resisted such a demand from the IMF.

He then mentioned the country's major problems and said that he hoped to obtain clarification from the minister of finance concerning liberalization of interest rates, detachment of the rupee from special drawing rights and the economic recovery, considering the picture of indebtedness made official by the sugar industry in its publication under the signature of the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, M. Paturau. For Sir Satcam, two factors might favor the economic recovery: the creation of a climate of confidence and the availability of liquid assets depending on the interest rates in effect.

Denying being negative toward the new government, Sir Satcam, who labels the recent mission of Paul Berenger as a "near failure," asks the minister to explain the economic recovery "promised but never achieved."

The MPM will hold a series of meetings in the four main regions of the country. It will deal with the question of languages and culture in about two weeks.

11,464
CSO: 3419/84

MMM CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLANS STRATEGY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 6 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] The initiation of a debate on "the role and functions" of branches of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) "to help the government implement the common program of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party]/ OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government" and "to deepen the political awareness of militants" consumed the major portion of the time devoted to debate at the meeting of the MMM Central Committee which lasted a little over 5 hours Saturday afternoon.

This debate will be continued at the branch level before culminating in a national congress which probably will be held in the last 2 weeks of January 1983.

Members of the Central Committee, meeting at the MMM headquarters on Rue La Poudriere, analyzed the political situation in general and took the position that the MMM and its militants "henceforth will operate in a new context" (the militants will no longer operate in semisecrecy) and that a new approach to communications between the party apparatus and the government should be established. The Central Committee also voted "to consolidate the structures in place" with a view at this time to directing the action of MMM militants toward helping to implement the common MMM/PSM/OPR program.

"The question of municipal elections was not discussed," L'EXPRESS was told by P. Naiken, MMM secretary general, who chaired the Central Committee meeting for the first time Saturday after having been elected to the party's highest position. Naiken added that this question has not yet been taken up with the PSM which is to elect a new executive committee before the end of this month. The MMM prefers to await the election of the new PSM executive committee before taking up the question of municipal elections.

The following topics also appeared on the very full agenda of Saturday's meeting: the question of nominations in general (within the parastate organizations, embassies, and so on) and examination of the ramifications of recent visits to Mauritius by Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister; Albert Rene, president of Seychelles; and Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development.

LP PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REPORTED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "At the Socialist International Conference in Vienna, we made contact with many Socialist parties and launched a veritable diplomatic offensive.

"We explained to the French Socialist Party and the British Labor Party the trickery of the MMM, which used leftist slogans and propaganda to set up a government of the center right. We did so in complete detail and using newspaper clippings."

This statement was made to ADVANCE by the secretary general of the Labor Party, Dr James Burt David, who returned two days ago from Vienna, where he participated in the work of the Socialist International Conference. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Harry Booluck, leader and president of the party respectively, also participated in the conference. Booluck returned two days ago, while Sir Seewoosagur extended his stay in London.

The conference was held from 20 to 23 September and was based on the theme "the international economic situation, the unemployment problem and the North-South dialogue."

In their speeches, Booluck and David demanded a resumption of the North-South dialogue, more active and concrete international solidarity, privileged relations between socialist countries in order to fight international capitalism, greater cooperation between oil-producing countries and developing countries, a common cause of Socialist parties in order to demand more acceptable and more flexible conditions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; and laws governing the operation of multinational companies, which make democracy a farce, and a demand from the Socialist International that there be UN support for such principles.

Booluck and David also emphasized the fight against protectionism on two levels: to wit, that socialist governments belonging to the Socialist International help developing countries and that the Socialist International ask ministers of commerce and industry meeting in Gatt to take up the problem.

Booluck and David also demanded that the emigration policy become less strict in industrialized nations and that the three key words of the economic fight --

that is, financial support, reorganization and redistribution, be supported by the Socialist International and that here also, the governments and organizations on which it has some influence help it.

The delegation from the Mauritian Labor Party held discussions with representatives of the Commonwealth Trade Union Congress in London. They gave a report on industrial relations in Mauritius and emphasized the massive layoffs, the lack of security for workers, the absence of any true dialogue between the government and trade unions and the unemployment situation.

Dr David said that the Labor Party delivered to the Socialist International a communique condemning the Israeli Government for the Beirut massacres and reiterated its support for the Palestinian struggle.

The Labor Party also condemned links between Israel and South Africa.

Dr David was approached by the Asian Pacific Socialist Organization (APSO), a socialist movement with socialist wings in Asia and the Pacific, to be the link in countries of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

APSO has a quarterly journal with a large circulation and Dr David would be a member of the staff.

The Mauritian Labor Party also made contact with members of the ANC and agreed to participate in the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela.

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MAURITIUS

SILU MEMBERSHIP, PLANS REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 3 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The recruitment campaign launched by the Sugar Industry Laborers' Union [SILU] in connection with its request for recognition is at its height, and as of today the union has about 10,000 members. In a letter sent to the Mauritius Sugar Planters Association (MSPA), the trade union calls upon the association to officially recognize it, considering the fact that the employers' organization and the Plantation Workers Union [PWU] no longer have any objection to official recognition of the SILU.

During a press conference yesterday morning, Bidianand Jhurry and Rajen Pillay, president and secretary of the SILU, respectively, said that recognition of the SILU should not be delayed since the "procedural agreement" which will be signed by the three parties--SILU, PWU and MSPA--is now being drawn up.

They also brought out the point that recognition of this trade union will be the culmination of a long struggle over the past 10 years. Thus in this vital sector there will be two trade unions from now on enjoying joint recognition which will put an end to the "sole recognition" of the Plantation Workers Union.

The SILU spokesmen congratulated the government for having established the inquiry commission to look into the sugar industry. "We do not feel hatred for the MSPA; however, we feel it important to once and for all make the needed clarifications with respect to the sugar industry," they said.

With respect to the reduction in the surcharge on the sugar export tax, the SILU intends to keep a close watch on the MSPA with a view to preventing its utilization of 57 million rupees for mechanization of this sector. They emphasized that this money should be used for the creation of jobs.

The SILU spokesmen also brought up the problems existing at the Rose Belle sugar refinery. They used harsh terms to condemn the actions of certain "sirdars" [foremen] who are employing additional workers without the consent of management. They have written to the minister of labor to request his intervention with a view to putting an end to this "sidar-entrepreneur" practice to prevent deterioration in industrial relations at Rose Belle.

Yesterday afternoon the trade union also submitted a list of 225 sugar industry workers who were laid off during the 1979 strikes. They are asking that these workers be rehired to their respective positions.

NEW LABOR UNION SET UP

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A new trade union federation has just been set up: the Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC), which already includes over 20 unions in different economic sectors and totaling over 5,000 members.

The Mauritius Trade Union Congress, whose president is Juglish Jhurry, is apolitical and wants to be a solid and serious partner, truly representing the workers in the face of a neoconservative government.

The federation has undertaken wide-ranging action in all economic and social spheres and has asked for affiliation in certain international organizations, particularly the Commonwealth Trade Union Congress (CTUC).

At a press conference yesterday, Juglish Jhurry, accompanied by B. Piangnee, Fritz Thomas, Suresh Moorba and Burti David, vice president, secretary, legal adviser and negotiator respectively, said that the MFUC's purpose is not to defy authorities, but to aid trade union members and unions to better defend their rights and interests.

Jhurry said that the MTUC responds to the needs and aspirations of the workers, who are no longer courageously defended by their unions. Jhurry mentioned consultations between leaders of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] with representatives of trade union confederations before 11 June and emphasized that the majority of the unions had even asked for a change in government. Many promises were made but everyone is now disenchanted.

Jhurry said that last year, workers in general obtained compensation on the order of 15 percent and those in the sugar industry compensation of 18 percent. Under the MMM/PSM regime, what do we have? All the country's workers obtained only 8 percent while the sugar industry obtained a gift of 57 million rupees.

For Jhurry, the MMM/PSM leaders lured the population as a whole. Now people are dismissed without rhyme or reason and job security is nonexistent.

He asked workers to mobilize and unite behind the MTUC, which in the early days of the struggle was the union of Emmanuel Anquetil, Rozemont and Seeneevassen.

11,464
CSO: 3419/85

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS REPORTED

Sugar Industry Financial Situation Grave

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "The sugar industry's financial situation is extremely grave but can still be corrected if certain conditions are met in time." This statement was made to the press yesterday morning by the president of the Chamber of Agriculture, Pierre Dalais, who emphasized that if the conditions they expected were fulfilled, the sugar industry could then make a full contribution to the country's economic development and to the social development to which all the people rightfully aspire. Dalais said that more than ever, the country's economic recovery must depend on the recovery of the sugar industry.

Analyzing the sugar industry's financial situation, Dalais said that the industry now had its back against the wall, with a very high production cost and a finished product whose value has dropped vertically on the world market without any sign of improvement. Dalais added that the preferential markets of the sugar industry are growing smaller and that after two crops hit by cyclones and drought, the industry is now suffering the ill effects of the financial crisis faced by the country and that it is deprived at the source of a substantial portion of its income.

[Portion of text deleted] their dues in kind. It is anticipated that unsecured loans of the sugar companies will amount to 573 million rupees in June 1983, nearly a third of their income.

In order to participate in the recovery, the sugar companies have diversification projects that have been put before the government and that require long-term financing in order to be implemented. They include increased production of farm products such as potatoes, corn, vegetables, onions, garlic, saffron, ginger, peanuts, vanilla, hearts of palm and anthurium, production of beef, venison, mutton and lamb, pork, fowl, eggs and shrimp. Among the other major projects the sugar industry might begin if its financial situation were secure are: introduction of the drip irrigation system, the bagasse pelletization project, production of electric power, development of manufacturing industries and the development of tourism.

Country's Survival Depends on Sugar

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Immediate abolition of the export tax on sugar and access to new short- and long-term financing at reasonable rates: These are the two measures which, according to the Chamber of Agriculture, will enable the sugar industry to get out of its rut and ensure the country's economic recovery. It is estimated that the losses of the mother industry for the 1982 harvest will amount to 292 million rupees, while unsecured bank loans of the sugar companies would total 573 million rupees on 30 June 1983. In the face of such a financial situation, the Chamber of Agriculture believes that the sugar industry should be given the means to ensure its survival and development so as to save the country's economy from disaster. According to the Chamber, "the recovery of the country's economy depends on the recovery of the sugar industry's economy."

Financial Situation of Sugar Industry

	Before Budget Millions Rupees	After Budget (to date) Millions of Rupees
Total Revenue	1,804	1,804
Expenses		
Insurance funds	130	130
Wages and securities	765	792
Equipment and supplies	515	520
Amortization at replacement value	320	320
	1,730	1,762
Surplus	74	42
Minues Export tax	390	334
Losses	(316)	(292)

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CSO: 3419/85

MOZAMBIQUE

SOME OFFICIALS DENOUNCED FOR STANCE AGAINST DEFENSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] At the close of the military training course conducted for the past several weeks in the capital, workers in several production sectors in the city of Maputo yesterday pledged to fight for the elimination of the bourgeoisie and the destruction of the armed bands.

In a ceremony led by Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, first secretary of the party and president of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, over 1,000 workers demonstrated their readiness to carry forward the hard struggle to bring peace and well-being to all the people.

A message read on that occasion noted that one of their tasks is to sharpen vigilance to neutralize the activity of agents infiltrated in various sectors of our economy, to insure success in the struggle against underdevelopment.

In their message, the participants in the training course noted that some individuals involved in the administration of companies or departments are insensitive to the defense training.

They described this attitude as a "clear demonstration of antagonism to the working class cause." They also claimed that some officials "threaten to fire workers or cut their wages if they continue to take part in the training."

According to the document, some workers who attended this training course did not receive their wages for August.

"Individuals who act this way are declared enemies of our revolutionary process; by opposing the preparations for war, they declare war against us," said the president of the Maputo Executive Council, referring to the threats to freeze the wages of workers who have been involved in military training.

He stressed the importance of the course, saying that "preparation for war is a continuing process which ends when the war begins and begins again when the war is over."

6362
CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

MEETING WITH USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Report from correspondent Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] Official discussions began Tuesday morning in Moscow between representatives of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The agenda for the discussions featured an analysis of the implementation of the cooperation accord signed last year in Maputo between the two chambers and a discussion of actions to be taken in the next 2 years.

In the space of about 2 weeks, three Mozambican official delegations have been in the Soviet Union. We note the visit by a high-level FRELIMO Party delegation, led by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work. At the end of that visit, a cooperation accord was signed between the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party for the 2-year period 1983/1985.

Another delegation, this one a parliamentary delegation led by Fernando Ganhao, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of Mozambique, is currently visiting the Soviet Union.

The Mozambican Chamber of Commerce delegation arrived in Moscow last Saturday and at the end of the day the delegation traveled to Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR.

Official discussions with the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry were held in Tbilisi last Monday morning. They covered bilateral relations and increased trade between Mozambique and that republic.

Guram Okroshidze, president of the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed a desire to study areas for mutual trade. Georgia is the major producer of wines in the Soviet Union.

Today's discussions focussed on questions related to expert appraisal, arbitration and control of the quality and quantity of imported and exported products. The Mozambican delegation is particularly interested in learning about the Soviet experiences in these areas, since the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce plans to set up structures for these ends.

Ye. P. Pitovranov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, invited the People's Republic of Mozambique to maintain a permanent information booth at the Moscow international exposition. "I hope soon to see the Mozambican flag flying at our exposition," Pitovranov said.

Mozambique was also invited to participate in the International Fishing Exposition, to be held in Leningrad in 1985.

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CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR PROVIDES TRAINING IN VARIOUS FIELDS

Transportation Training

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 10

[Excerpts] Four hundred and fifty Mozambicans are currently specializing in railways and highways in the German Democratic Republic [GDR], Heinz Gerber, deputy minister of transportation in that European socialist country, told our reporter in Beira.

The East German official made this announcement last Wednesday in Beira, after signing a cooperation protocol between Mozambique and the GDR in the field of training transportation workers and technical assistance.

The document was signed by GDR Deputy Transportation Minister Heinz Gerber and by Ferreira Mandes, the national director of ports and railways of Mozambique.

The 450 Mozambicans specializing in rail and road transportation are part of nearly 3,000 Mozambicans being trained in East Germany.

Speaking of his visit to Mozambique and to the city of Beira in particular, Heinz Gerber said that it reflected the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two socialist countries.

Another purpose of the East German official's visit was to review the situation of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Joint Mozambican-East German Commission, to meet shortly in Maputo.

The joint commission is dealing with the work plans for the 1983-84 period.

Sports Trainees Return

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] Twenty persons from various districts of our country, who had been taking basic courses in planning and directing sports and physical education activities for 2 months, recently returned to Mozambique from the German Democratic Republic.

An authorized spokesman from the International Cooperation Department of the National Directorate of Physical Education and Sports (DNEFD) told the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE reporter who transmitted this report that the training in that socialist country is part of the mutual cooperation program between the DNEFD and the DTSB (the GDR sports organization).

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CSO: 3442/7

MOZAMBIQUE

PARTY MEMBERSHIP URGED FOR PEOPLE OF VISION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Excerpts] The socialist revolution is the process that closes the gap between governing and being governed. This happens as more of the governed begin, in an organized way, participating in decision-making and in practicing what is decided.

It is the Frelimo Party that is directing the long and difficult task of building an unexploited society in Mozambique.

The party is composed of men and women. What the party decides is vital. The more members it has who have the devotion that comes from not wanting to be an exploiter, the closer we will all be to the material and cultural well-being of workers.

There are many in our society who have this marvelous dream of having a society where social justice reigns. These are people of vision. But they are not members of the party. Their reasoning: "it is too bureaucratic. In 1978 the criterion for admission was the guitar. There is no discussion in the cells."

When a revolutionary party makes a mistake, the revolutionaries should not hang their heads and become discouraged.

Without wanting to exaggerate by saying that "outside" the party it is impossible to participate in the revolution with revolutionary acts, we must say that being on the "inside" is something that everyone who considers himself to be revolutionary should contemplate today. Because it is essential to combat bourgeois and reactionary infiltration of the party with all our forces. Because in the party are the main power mechanisms which guide this power in the direction of a society free from the humiliation of being exploited.

Is it necessary to sacrifice some personal pleasures? Yes, and afterwards? In the final struggle, why are we here in this world? To be afraid to face the convulsions of history. If we all have to die, we will die fighting the terrible plague of exploitation.

9805
CSO: 3442/11

MOZAMBIQUE

FACIM RESULTS PROVE EXCELLENT COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Most Contracts Go To Portugal

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement pp 1, 24-S

[Excerpts] The 18th FACIM (Maputo International Trade Fair) ended last Sunday. The 10-day fair included exhibits from 18 countries and a wide-ranging demonstration of Mozambique's agricultural and industrial capacity.

Portugal was honored with first prize among the foreign exhibitors and signed export contracts worth \$40 million, but in addition, and in the opinion of most officials and exhibitors, the Portuguese showing this year at that event was a resounding diplomatic success, indicative of the new dynamic in relations between the two countries resulting from the official visits to Mozambique by President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and now being consolidated.

From our evaluation and the opinions we heard expressed, it is evident that the Portuguese and Mozambican governments have a political desire to continue with cooperation on equal terms, with mutual respect for the differences in their two economic systems and with advantages for both parties.

It is true that Mozambique is struggling with serious economic problems--which its highest officials are clearly facing up to, incidentally--and it is equally certain that, for its part, Portugal is not a rich country. Both countries know, however, that cooperation will be advantageous and could lead before long to a significant framework of economic relations that would also be an expression of the real friendship between the two peoples.

These prospects are already taking shape in the \$125 million line of credit established for Mozambican imports of Portuguese products and the 60,000-conto bonus announced by Pinto Balsemao during his visit to Maputo, as well as the formation of a Portuguese-Mozambican joint association which will permit a great expansion of exports by both countries to markets where they have no appreciable trading tradition.

Moreover, it is not by accident that Portugal won 70 percent of the value of contracts signed by Mozambican state companies with foreign exporters.

Portuguese Immigration Studied

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 6-S

[Report on EXPRESSO interview with Faria de Oliveira, Portuguese secretary of state for exportation, in Maputo during the FACIM exposition]

[Excerpts] "We have to recognize our political differences and develop formulas for economic cooperation that defend the interests of two sovereign states with important bonds of friendship and cooperation," Faria de Oliveira, secretary of state for exportation, told our EXPRESSO correspondent in a conversation in Maputo during FACIM.

Engineer Oliveira said it was becoming "increasingly clear" that there are no political obstacles or negative thinking dictating against closer economic relations, with advantages for both sides, in a relationship characterized by equal negotiating positions and mutual respect for the sovereignty of Portugal and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We had begun by asking the Portuguese Government official about the working lines being pursued with respect to Portugal's cooperation in the development of Mozambique's agricultural sector. He told us that a large-scale cotton farming project is being established in Zambezia Province, in the Mocuba-Mocabela-Alto Moldcu [sic] triangle, with a proposed area of 100,000 hectares to be planted in cotton, although other crops, such as rice, wheat, soybeans, sisal, tea and legumes, and cattle farming are also under consideration.

"To proceed with this project it is necessary to create infrastructures such as rudimentary housing and access roads, for which Mozambique will have to obtain vehicles and equipment; in another phase, dairy and sausage plants should be installed. It is also important to train professional specialists, an area in which Portugal could play a significant role," the official said.

He noted that both the French and the Soviets are openly interested in the development plans for Mozambique's Zambezia Province, one of the richest and most fertile provinces in the country, but the Mozambican Government has clearly indicated its wish, or political desire, to have Portugal closely involved in the development of the project.

Settlement of Portuguese Immigrants

Naturally, a project of this size--in which it is said that the private Portuguese firm Riopele will play a decisive role--is of enormous interest to Portugal. As Faria de Oliveira confirmed to EXPRESSO on the very day that lines of action were being drawn up with Mozambican officials, Portugal's interest is at two basic levels, political and economic, defined as follows:

--At the political level, there is the possibility of settling groups of Portuguese immigrants in Zambezia Province. The implications of such a decision are very clear, since there is a tremendous shortage of skilled farm labor in Mozambique and Portugal is still experiencing a high rate of unemployment in this sector.

--At the economic level, the decision is equally important, as Mozambique is Portugal's primary cotton supplier and the nation's textile sector could come to count on a more regular source of supply and on more advantageous terms, since it will be able to reexport its surplus production, a process in which the above-mentioned Portuguese textile company has a decisive new place.

"So what is needed to go ahead with the project?" we asked.

"Problems have arisen in the negotiations and there still has been no agreement on various lesser implications of the project," Olibeira told us. "There is good will and support from the Portuguese Government, which is trying to establish the financial framework by phases, the first of which points to an estimated investment of about 3 million contos over the next 10 years, to be applied mainly in Mocuba and Alto Molocu.

"The political good will of both countries is a factor," said the export secretary, "but the decisive factor is the definition of positions by the business class, particularly by Riopelé, which we know is at the heart of the matter."

In the same regard, we asked the secretary of state what role the Portuguese-Mozambican trading company would play in the process. He replied that, naturally, it would enter into it, "but not exclusively, and if the Mozambican Government and the joint enterprise have different ideas, other possibilities are not ruled out."

Portuguese Prize Sensitive Issue

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement pp 8-9-S

[Text] "Mozambique is one of the priority markets for the ICEP [Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute] and the institute defines priorities according to the interests of Portuguese industry," EXPRESSO learned from René Cordeiro, vice president of ICEP (formerly the Export Promotion Fund), who was in Mozambique during FACIM-82.

During our conversation with the official, he reported an excellent climate of cordiality in the talks with authorities and high officials of the People's Republic of Mozambique, pointing to specific indications that relations between the two countries are developing in a framework that gives strong emphasis to cooperation and the defense of common interests in various fields.

Two Meanings for One Prize

At the time EXPRESSO had this conversation with Dr Cordeiro, the Portuguese pavilion had already been awarded first prize for foreign exhibits, a distinction which, as we noted in another article, caused reactions of displeasure and even an expression of protest among some members of the Soviet delegation at FACIM.

"In my opinion, the award of the prize could be read two ways," Cordeiro replied to our question. "The first is that the Portuguese exhibit at the fair effectively presented, in terms of products, the best and most suitable answer to the specific needs of the Mozambican economy today. The [Mozambican] planning minister certainly emphasized this, and one of the members of the jury added that even the decoration and the arrangement of the products were highly instructive.

"On the other hand, and this would be the other reading, the selection of Portugal for first prize, ahead of China and the GDR, could be interpreted as the expression of Mozambique's political determination to establish a framework of preferential contacts with the Portuguese, and to want to make this even clearer because of the excellent relations established at all levels."

Fishing Cooperation Planned

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 19-S

[Text] An important line of cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique lies in the fishing sector, in which the Portuguese have significant experience and the Mozambicans need to improve their capacity in the various fishing skills.

In recent years, Mozambique has established agreements with the Soviet Union, Japan and Spain, permitting ships of these countries to fish in Mozambican waters through an assignment of fishing quotas, with benefits in return for Mozambique, negotiated with the interested parties.

Portuguese participation in the fishing sector is already provided in the general cooperation accord with Mozambique. The process would be carried out in three phases, we learned in Lisbon from Cmdr Faria dos Santos, secretary of state for the fishing industry. One of these includes assigning the ship "Patudo" to Mozambique. The "Patudo" is being reoutfitted after providing technical assistance to fishermen in Mauritania. The factory ship, which should arrive in Mozambican waters early in 1983, will be equipped for a mission of about 1 year, during which it will try to instruct the local fishermen in various fishing techniques suited to the nature of the coastal waters of the zone.

The cost of the mission is estimated at about 40,000 to 50,000 contos, with three-way financing from the Mozambican Government, the Portuguese Government and the interested Portuguese shipowners.

Possible Formation of Joint Enterprises

The People's Republic of Mozambique granted Portugal a quota for the deepsea and surface capture of shrimp by some Portuguese ships, and at this time the two countries are studying the possibility of establishing joint enterprises with Portuguese and Mozambican companies, on a cost-sharing basis. Portugal has already opted for this partnership solution with Morocco and Mauritania, and a similar project is being developed between Portugal and Guinea-Conakry.

"If the plan materializes, for the first time, Portuguese shipowners will be able to establish direct agreements between the respective companies and the Mozambican Government, and the Portuguese shipowners have already expressed an interest in this type of association of interests," the secretary of state for fishing reported.

It is also known that the three fishing fleets which operate in Mozambican waters have for some time been insistently requesting larger fishing quotas, a request which the Mozambican Government is preparing to consider in October, when it should be making some decisions of extreme importance to Portugal.

Finally, in another phase of the fishing cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique, 14 Portuguese scientists and researchers will go to Mozambique next year to study local marine phenomena of interest in their investigation of pollution and its effects on the food chain and its biological components.

In return, as part of the agreement, Portugal will admit 20 Mozambican students to the Professional Fishing School, and some interns will attend courses at the Portuguese Fish Canning Institute.

Need for Batteries

Lisbon ESPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 Supplement p 22-S

[Text] As an example of the economic difficulties which Mozambique is experiencing, we could mention the Tudor factory in Matola, installed 10 years ago in Mozambique and dependent on the parent firm in Portugal. The shortage of raw materials, which has worsened in recent years, has idled the plant for 10 consecutive months, since October 1981. The flight of skilled workers after independence and some bureaucratic problems have also contributed to the difficult situation the company is facing.

The Matola facilities, expanded in 1977, have the capacity to produce 25 million dry cells and 60,000 large batteries per year, but the firm is up against the near impossibility of meeting the large orders coming in from abroad.

In 1980 the company proposed an agreement with the Mozambican Ministry of Industry, calling for various actions to get it going again, from planning to personnel training. In the meetings and contacts, a key point was the lack of financing, both in the area of responsibility to be assumed by Mozambique in the proposed agreement and on Portugal's part. The Portuguese thought they could overcome the obstacle on their side, and were attempting in early 1981 to guarantee the 60 percent of the financing not covered by the line of credit through a Portuguese commercial bank.

In the end, and before Pinto Balsemao's visit to Mozambique, that bank cut off the financing and the whole process came to a halt.

Now in October there are new prospects; recognizing the importance of the matter, and not wanting to see a production unit as important to the local economy as this one "go under," the Mozambican officials will seek to arrange the coveted financing.

The situation was related to us by Tudor plant director A. Pimentel, accompanied by Pedroso Lopes. Both of them mentioned the possibility of expanding sales of industrial batteries to the Mozambican market. These batteries are indispensable in such important areas as transportation and communications, and can be resorted to as an independent power supply as a substitute for generators and alternators.

In fact, as we had an opportunity to confirm, the exhibit of dry cells and [other] batteries at the Portuguese pavilion of FACIM caught the attention of numerous visitors; we did not see dry cells for sale in any commercial establishment in the city and we were told that it is virtually impossible to obtain an automobile battery.

National Production Statistics

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 22-S

[Excerpts] Mozambique's industrial production as a whole developed favorably in 1980 and 1981, according to data supplied by the country's National Planning Commission.

The sugar industry grew by 7.5 tons. The metallurgical industry went from 377 to 515 tons of cast-iron parts, from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rods (6- to 9-mm), from 5.9 to 6.2 tons of 10- to 15-mm rods and from 980 to 2,376 tons of raw wire.

Bicycle production more than doubled in that period (from 4,800 to 11,000 units, and spade production grew from 217,500 to 489,200 units.

The list, which is not exhaustive, also indicates that the chemical industry doubled its production, the cement industry recorded a growth of 30,000 tons and coal mining underwent equally strong development.

Production of beer and soft drinks decreased in the period under consideration, as did that of cashew nuts and cattle rations, glass jars and some textiles.

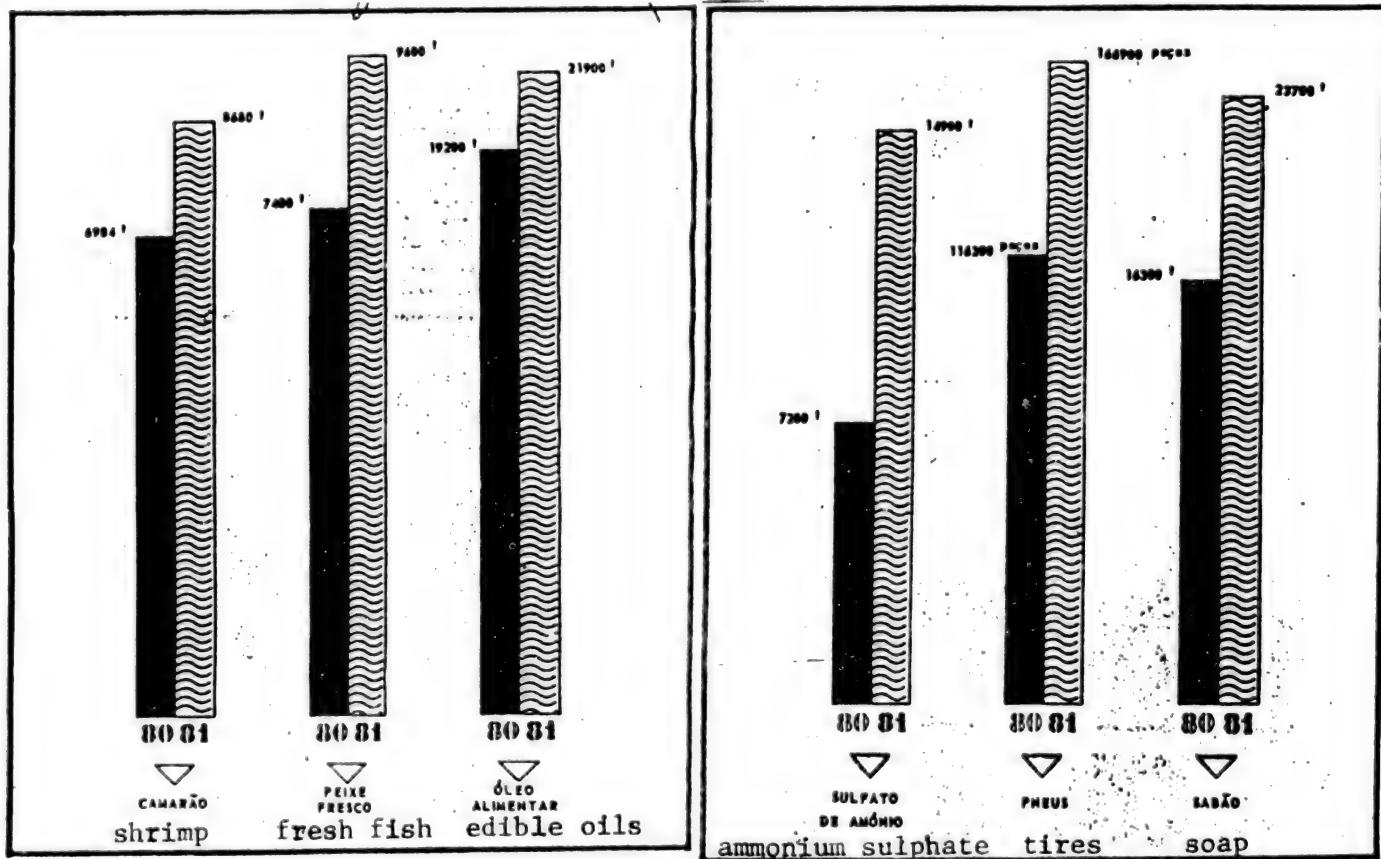
Agriculture in (Slow) Recovery

According to the data released by the Mozambican Government agency, agricultural production (not including the family sector) is showing a trend toward recovery, albeit slow, at a favorable pace for the needs of the sector. Cottonseed production almost doubled in this period, from 22,300 to 40,000 tons, and there was also favorable development in the production of potatoes, corn and tea, with a slight decline in vegetable production and a more pronounced drop in rice production.

In the livestock sector, production of eating chickens dropped by somewhat over 600 tons and milk production failed to develop positively.

Foreign Trade: An Intolerable Deficit

The (negative) balance between imports and exports in Mozambique's foreign trade overall went from 11,383 million to 12,668 million meticals between 1980 and 1981, according to the National Planning Commission data to which we have been referring. (The metical, the Mozambican monetary unit, is equivalent to somewhat more than 2 Portuguese escudos, based on the average of the official quotations published daily by the Bank of Mozambique in recent weeks.)



(Figures supplied are in tons, except for tires, which are in units)

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MOZAMBIQUE

FACIM SUCCESS REVIEWED; NEW CONTRACTS SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Thirty-one contracts with five countries for a total amount of \$30 million.

At zero hour yesterday the 18th Maputo International Fair (FACIM/82) ended. Characterized as a "commercially aggressive" event, it resulted in 31 contracts signed between the Mozambican Foreign Trade Ministry and foreign firms for the export of domestic goods and the import of consumer goods and farm and industrial equipment, among other essential items. Up to now, total contracts concluded exceed the figures for last year, according to Jaime Levi, the director of the fair.

According to officials from the Foreign Trade Pavilion, other contracts will be signed once the exhibition is over.

The total value of the export contracts for Mozambican goods, which this year will find new markets or increase the shares of previous contracts, is more than \$7.5 million (more than 260 million meticals).

Mozambican cotton, timber, cashew nuts, sisal, minerals and tea are some of the domestic products that have conquered new markets. The "Fair Newsletter" yesterday reported that cottonseed and asbestos are part of the line of export products.

About \$20 million worth of consumer goods, farm and industrial equipment, medicine and other articles will be imported by our country, according to Daniel Gabriel, the national director of trade policy of the Foreign Trade Ministry, who spoke with our reporter Saturday afternoon. The newsletter published by FACIM put the figure at about \$15 million (about 525 million meticals).

The firms that signed contracts on Saturday with their Mozambican counterparts were from Portugal, the German Democratic Republic, China, Bulgaria and Great Britain.

One of the trading partners which attended FACIM this year in full force was Portugal, whose firms presented encouraging trading prospects. We need only point out that they signed contracts totalling over \$25.5 million.

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CSO: 3442/7

MOZAMBIQUE

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA CONTINUES

More Students to Cuba

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Four hundred Mozambican students will have left in the past week for the Republic of Cuba, where they will continue their studies.

The students who are leaving now will be joining another contingent of about 2,000 students who have been in Cuba for about 4 years in schools that the government of that socialist country has made available to us.

At the end of each school year, the students with the highest marks and best behavior are awarded with holidays in their own country.

A Cuban delegation of education experts is now in Mozambique to study and learn first-hand about the socioeconomic life of the Mozambican students attending Mozambican schools in Cuba.

The delegation has already visited various provinces in northern Mozambique, and it is expected to be returning soon to Maputo, from where it will return to Cuba.

Cuban Teachers Delegation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The governor of Cabo Delgado Province, Maj Gen Armando Panguene, received a delegation of Cuban teachers yesterday in Pemba. They are in Mozambique to learn about the country.

Armando Panguene described the work of these Cuban teachers in the Mozambican schools in their country, which reflects the international spirit of the Cuban people.

Contacts With Relatives, Former Teachers

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] A delegation of Cuban education experts left Maputo early yesterday evening after having visited various northern provinces in Mozambique.

During their stay in the north, including Sotala, Zambezia, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, the delegation contacted party and government organs and visited economic and social centers in each province.

These visits to various points of interest in our country culminated in meetings between the delegation and the parents and teachers of the students studying in Cuba.

According to an authorized spokesman from the Ministry of Education, this visit of Cuban education experts comes under cooperation agreements between the two socialist countries. The Cuban delegation is in Mozambique at the invitation of the education services, to study and learn first-hand about the socioeconomic conditions of Mozambican youth attending Mozambican schools in Cuba.

The Cuban delegation is supposed to stay in the country until 16 September. During the time remaining, the delegation will make similar visits to southern provinces, including the city of Maputo, where they will see the capital's productive and social centers.

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MOZAMBIQUE

UNDP FINANCES WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpts] A National Water Resources Institute will be created in the next 4 years in Mozambique, we learned from a source at the National Water Directorate's Professional Training Center. The project will be financed by the United Nations through the UNDP, which will make \$2,212,000 available to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Major functions of the future National Water Resources Institute (INRH) include professional training of technicians at all levels in the sector, organization of a national water information system, qualitative and quantitative regulation of water resources and applied studies in the water area.

"This project will not only enable us to design regional and national plans for the development of water resources but also to gradually cut back on the hiring of foreign technicians in specific areas," said Antonio Goncalves, a technician with the National Water Directorate.

As a first step in carrying out the project, the first course for mid-level technicians in water resources management has been in progress since March 1982, with 14 participants.

According to our information, these cadres, the first specialists to be trained in this country, will be qualified to assume specific duties in the water field.

They will be able to enter into operations, conservation and maintenance of the water system from one basin or group of hydrographic basins and its constituents. They will also be qualified to take part in the management of water resources from one basin or of a rural supply program, among other specialties.

International Aid

The project was financed by the UNDP, in the amount of \$2,212,000 according to water resources expert Raul Munoz.

Munoz is one of a group of 12 UNESCO specialists involved in the execution of the INRH training project in our country.

These experts are responsible for overseeing the training of technical cadres in the sector and cooperating in the creation of the future institute over the next 4 years. "At the end of this period, Mozambique will be able, on its own, to develop such actions as the training of higher-level water resources specialists and further training of engineers in the same field," said the expert.

According to our information, this is the first venture in training of this kind with UNESCO's participation.

Four Plus Years

It will take 4 1/2 years to establish the INRH. The plans call for an average of 30 basic and mid-level technicians to be trained each year.

"At the moment there are no water resources specialists in Mozambique," noted Antonio Goncalves.

All the training courses are intensive, each lasting only 2 years. The students admitted to them must have a minimum 9th grade education and will serve a preprofessional practical apprenticeship at the end of the course, after which they will receive a certificate of Intermediate Technician in Water Resources Management, equal to an 11th grade education.

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CSO: 3442/9

MOZAMBIQUE

RACISM, RESENTMENT AGAINST WHITES, COOPERANTS RAPPED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Commentary by Machado da Graca: "Racism Is Not Dead"]

[Text] The policy of the Mozambican Liberation Front and the FRELIMO Party has always been firm.

How often have we cried, and heard the answering shout: "Down with racism"?"

The apparent fellowship among individuals of the various races that make up our people is so lacking in prejudices that many of us think racism in our country is dead.

It is not dead, however, far from it, and in times of crisis such as we are experiencing now, it surfaces to show itself.

Disguised, shamefaced, it surfaces at meetings in companies, cooperatives and communal farms. It surfaces in the way this or that person is criticized with a vehemence disproportionate to the error he has committed; it appears in the way the hall enthusiastically applauds criticism against a member of another race; it appears in the way disagreements between two individuals are transformed into conflicts between two races.

These demonstrations of racism often rest on a visible base. We frequently find members of the white race, either nationals or foreign cooperants, directing a wide variety of companies or government sectors.

In these instances, the relationship of chief to subordinate, normally sensitive in itself, is aggravated by the race difference and the memory of a still recent colonialism in which white colonialists dominated all the positions of leadership.

If this type of situation is not confronted with clarity, if the reasons are not explained and discussed with the workers, if there is no clear differentiation between the white colonial exploiter and the white Mozambican worker in a state company or government agency, or a white internationalist cooperant aiding in our development, then appearance will be stronger than reality and

racist phenomena will quickly surface. And when this happens, it will be more difficult to combat than when the situation first arose and could have been discussed.

These problems, in which racism is associated with other types of disagreements in work places, are complicated by aspects of social comradeship which appear to confirm a racist division in our society.

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MOZAMBIQUE

JUSTIFICATION OFFERED FOR BARTER SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 8

[Excerpts] A phenomenon which is not new in developing in our rural areas. It is direct barter, product for product.

Several people have told me that, in view of the supply problems faced by the rural population, the only way to get a goat, a chicken or a few kilograms of almonds is to offer goods in exchange.

Many stories are told about people who have gone to a given rural area to visit relatives and have been astonished when people in that area have refused to accept money in exchange for their products and have demanded items they can use immediately, such as bars of soap, sugar, cotton wraparounds, Xirico radios and other goods.

It is not surprising that this is happening.

The peasant produces corn, almonds, beans, rice, cassava, sunflower and so on and sells them to the city. If the system is to function efficiently, however, the city must provide other essential products and goods in exchange which the peasant needs to maintain a minimum standard of living.

When this exchange is lacking, the peasant is not interested in produced a surplus, because he is not working simply for the "love of the art."

For any of us, peasant or city dweller, money is only useful to the extent that it is a medium of exchange by which we can acquire what is useful to us; when nothing of use to us exists, money ceases to have any value.

This is one of the factors contributing strongly to the periodic shortages of corn, rice, beans, almonds and many other goods in our cities.

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PORTRAIT OF TYPICAL PETIT BOURGEOIS DRAWN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangabi]

[Text] They are ashamed of what they are, because they know that they are wrong.

You have to be like the others, like the model left behind by the colonialists, patterned after the people you know about from films, books and novels.

To be a real person you have to act like the people who insulted you yesterday because you were not a real person. You have to be bossy, gruff, rude and insulting.

You are ashamed to use a bicycle, and there are businesses that do not perform small services because they are waiting for a car because people who use bicycles or motorbikes are errand boys or people "with no status."

When you leave your home, you do not carry a lunch box for your lunch break so that you will not be confused with workers, who are considered to be inferior. Sometimes you do not eat as a result, because there is not always enough money for show. But it is important to give the impression of being someone who has "status" in life, of being "somebody."

And being somebody means not looking like someone who is nobody. And the nobodies are those who use their hands, who dress in monkey suits for work, those who get up the earliest in the morning.

Letting the nail on the little finger grow long is a sign that helps. Having long fingernails means that you handle paper and not machines or hammers. And, that shows that you are free from the stigma of manual labor.

You do not sing the songs you heard as a child. You do not dance the way you have seen your parents dancing. Because you have the idea that these are primitive things, that do not go along with your new status.

And if, by some sad twist of fate, you work with machines, then you reject the more proletarian uniforms, and you choose the outfit of a hippie. And you leave the factory with your guitar to hang around to see and be seen, and to feel a part of the role you are playing until you get home. There you are yourself: you mistreat your wife and children. And you pretend that the factory does not exist. You are the boss; the wife and little ones are the anonymous workers that you too once were.

This is the way we regard the petit bourgeois: tormented by an oedipal love that links him to the mother-image of a past that generated the image he paints of himself. Still a child, our petit bourgeois is so small and petty.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FRELIMO-CPSU AGREEMENT--The FRELIMO Party and the CPSU have established a cooperation accord for the 2-year period 1983/1984. According to the Soviet news agency TASS, the document was signed in Moscow by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and FRELIMO Party Central Committee secretary for ideological work, following discussions with Soviet leaders. During his stay in the Soviet capital, Rebelo joined with CPSU leaders in analyzing the development of cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 8] 6362

PLANNED COOPERATION WITH FRG--Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and ground transportation, left on Saturday for the FRG, where he will spend 15 days. Santos is leading a delegation of representatives of several ministries, traveling to the FRG at the invitation of Rainer Offergeld, [West German] minister of economic cooperation. Last June, Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano paid an official visit to the FRG and signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with West German authorities, primarily in the areas of energy, agriculture, transportation and communications. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 82 p 1] 6362

TETE COAL EXPLORATION--Two technical brigades are currently conducting preparatory studies of the coal veins in the area between Mucanha and Mvuzi, in Zumbo District, Tete Province. We learned from the chief surveyor of one of the brigades that the studies are aimed specifically at open-air mining of coal at a minimum depth of 50 meters. The surveys by that brigade were initiated on 5 July, with 25 bores effected to date. According to the team chief, these operations will end on February 1983, with a total of 45 bores. The Mucanha-Mvuzi zone is covered with a layer of coal. The region was recently visited by Abdul Magid, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons. There is a coal vein running throughout this zone, which, according to the technician, can easily be extracted by open-pit mining. Along the Borochozo River, the coal is visible on the surface. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/9

UN REJECTION OF S. AFRICA'S IMF REQUEST PRAISED

AB281100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly's rejection of South Africa's request for a multi-million dollar loan from the IMF can be described as the first positive action taken by the world body to suppress the apartheid regime. One hundred and twenty-one members voted for the rejection, forming an overwhelming majority. They include Britain, West Germany and the United States, who together with France and Canada form the contact group working toward Namibia's independence.

Early this year the United Nations at its headquarters in New York formally launched the international year of action against apartheid. The purpose of the declaration is not farfetched. The United Nations intends to ensure that during this year the attention of the world is focused constantly on the ills of apartheid as a policy in South Africa and as a crime against humanity.

The objective of the world body is commendable and deserves profound support from the governments and peoples of all civilized countries. But then, there was no cause for immediate applause over the declaration, judging from the outcome of previous efforts at the United Nations on the question of apartheid. For instance, in 1962 the world body established a special committee for action against apartheid. The committee later recommended that all member states should break diplomatic relations with South Africa and apply economic sanctions against the racist regime. However, many member countries flouted these sanctions, especially the Western allies of the racists.

Also, in 1963 the general assembly of the United Nations adopted a declaration against all forms of discrimination either on the basis of religion, sex, or race. Since South Africa was the only country promoting discrimination as a state policy, it was obvious that the declaration was directed against that country. But while the international community continued with its annual debates, the racists continued to consolidate, through several legislations, the apartheid machinery in South Africa. One of such measures is the Bantustan policy through which the racist regime sought to deprive the African population in the enclave of their nationality.

And so in spite of the establishment of the special committee of the United Nations and its adoption of a declaration against all kinds of discrimination, the racists grew from strength to strength. The inability of the United Nations to achieve meaningful change in the apartheid enclave can be blamed directly on the frustrating influence and delaying tactics of the United States and its Western allies. Over the years, the Americans and their allies have constantly vetoed and flouted all anti-apartheid resolutions at the Security Council.

The explanation of this double dealing lies in the United States' enormous financial investments in South Africa. In fact, only a few months ago the U.S. Government decided to lift restrictions on the sale of military equipment to the apartheid regime. And more recently, the Reagan administration introduced a linkage between Namibia's independence and Cuba's withdrawal from Angola. This was obviously an attempt to further delay the progress of the Namibian settlement. The United Nations has been aware of the goings-on but has so far not taken any action against member nations who frustrate its objectives.

These past records of the organization's inability to enforce its resolutions have portrayed it often as toothless bulldog. But, with the recent rejection of South Africa's request by quite an overwhelming majority, one can say with certainty that the United Nations has taken the first positive step toward the liberation of South Africa. One would hope that this rejection heralds a new stage in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. However, it is now crucial for the United Nations to seek ways of strengthening its ("stand") if the positive step it has just taken is to be meaningful. The world body, as a matter of urgency, must evolve a means of ensuring that all member nations abide by its decisions. This is the only surety it can offer to the speedy settlement of the Namibian independence issue and other thorny global issues.

CSO: 3400/140

NIGERIA

0AU TROOPS NEEDED TO DEFEND ZIMBABWE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

AN281546 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since Zimbabwe became independent in April 1980, the racist regime in Pretoria has made several attempts to destabilize the new government. For instance, the increasing wave of terrorist activities in the country has been the handywork of the agents of South Africa. The South African authorities, gripped by the fear of an emerging strong Zimbabwe, now deem it palatable to embark on a destabilizing exercise aimed at putting the new nation at the crossroads.

Two weeks ago, about 20 members of the Zimbabwean Army stationed in Harare revolted against the Zimbabwean Government, seized weapons in the armory and disappeared to unknown destinations. This was a continuation of the violent activities instigated by the greatest enemy of progress in Africa, that is, the apartheid regime in Pretoria. There is increasing evidence to show that the renegades who disturb normal life in the western part of the country have their base in South Africa. South Africa has proved beyond all doubt its preparedness to work for the total debilitation of the African subregion and this is what it has started through its atrocities in Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia.

A few days ago, Emmerson Munangagwa, who is Zimbabwe's minister for security affairs, blamed South Africa for a number of incidents of sabotage in Zimbabwe. Such incidents, according to the minister, included the blowing up of many of the country's air force planes about 3 months ago by unknown people. The July 25 attack at the Kambio air base near the central city of Gwelo was part of South Africa's destabilizing policy directed against black-ruled states in southern Africa. There are many other examples of Pretoria's covert atrocities in Zimbabwe. Such atrocities include the destruction of several million dollars worth of ammunition at Nkomo barracks 14 months ago; the escape of an accused racist spy, Frank Derrick, about a year ago; and the murder of a South Africa black nationalist, (Joe Gabo), in Harare last year. But the racist administration has continued to deny involvement in these terrorist activities on the grounds that it has got no connection with the terrorists harassing the people

of Zimbabwe. But evidence from intelligence experts shows that the terrorist forces are an all-important wing of the South African army and are trained mainly to destabilize outspoken black governments in certain parts of Africa.

Zimbabwe's territory is amenable to easy attack as a result of the country's border with apartheid South Africa. The violation of her territory becomes easy for the racist forces as a result of the inside knowledge of Zimbabwe by the former members of the white-led forces of Rhodesia who fled to South Africa after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. These rebels form the group of armed dissidents who from time to time raid villages in the outskirts of Zimbabwe. With the increasing wave of South Africa's attack and other activities on the free Zimbabwe, it is high time member nations of the OAU deployed troops to help Zimbabwe not only to safeguard her territorial borders but also to preserve her independence from the clutches of South Africa's aggression and hostility.

CSO: 3400/140

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY REPORTED ON SITUATION IN CHAD

Habre Peace Efforts

AB211058 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The new Chadian leader, Hissein Habre, last week held talks in Kaduna with President Shehu Shagari. Mr Habre, who came to Nigeria to solicit the federal government's aid in reviving his country's economy, revealed that Chad at present has no motorable roads or good communication networks and no viable economic structure. This fact was also reiterated some days ago in New York by that country's foreign minister, Idriss Miskine, when he appealed to the international community to help rebuild his country. Mr Miskine, who was addressing the UN General Assembly, declared that despite the economic and sanitary problems in Chad, the country now enjoys a fragile peace. The minister however told the world body that this peace could not be maintained unless neighboring countries did not intervene.

Chad's economy was put into shambles following a 17-year devastating civil war which ended recently with the defeat of the forces of ex-president Goukouni Oueddei and Colonel Kamougue by Hissein Habre's armed forces of the north. The situation in Chad today is very pathetic, and perhaps this is why the federal government has expressed willingness to cooperate with the new Chadian Government. This gesture by the Nigerian Government was, however, in appreciation of Hissein Habre's sincerity [as heard] to the urgent need for reconciling all the warring factions in his country--a need which Goukouni Oueddei found difficult to accept. By his very determination to achieve reconciliation in order to bring peace to his country, Mr Habre is practically demonstrating an acute statesmanship as well as an ability to redeem the people of Chad from the ruins of ethnic hostilities and religious dichotomy have kept apart for nearly two decades. [sentence as heard] There is every hope that Mr Habre will succeed in his efforts to build a strong and united Chad as changes in the country since he came to power about 4 months ago to indicate that Chad is now enjoying an atmosphere of peace and security more than ever.

The federal government, on its part, has continued to demonstrate its total commitment to the peace, stability and progress of Chad. And to further buttress its commitment, it is considering sending a team of officials to Chad to assess

the amount of assistance that could be offered to the country. It will be recalled that during the Chadian war, a number of peace talks were held in Nigeria under the auspices of the federal government to reconcile the warring factions. Nigeria also contributed to and, of course, led the OAU peacekeeping force that served in Chad.

Already, France has declared its preparedness to help in rebuilding the country. It was understood, as President Francois Mitterrand told the ninth session of the Franco-African summit in Kinshasa--in Mr Habre's presence--that Chad, like any other country, had the right to independence and stability. President Mobutu of Zaire and some other African leaders have also pledged to help Chad out of its current problems. All lovers of Chad and its citizens should come to the aid of the country, especially in providing its citizens with food items. Provision of technical and investment experts as well as intercommunication links with sister African states are other steps to help put her ravaged economy once more on a sound footing.

While it is desirable and necessary that the new Chadian Government be given all forms of assistance to be able to sustain its existence, it is also important to remind Hissein Habre that any foreign assistance must be taken with caution to avoid being subjected to the dictates of subterranean forces. It is hoped that Hissein Habre must have learned from the mistakes of the previous government in Chad and should therefore use the popular support he now enjoys in the country not only to attract world sympathy but moreover to achieve a lasting peace in Chad.

Nigerian Support

AB271140 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit of the Nigerian delegation to Chad was a follow-up to discussions held recently in Kaduna between President Shehu Shagar and Hissein Habre, who is now, according to reports, the president of that country. The assignment of the delegation is to assess the situation on the spot in the light of assurances given by the new Chadian leader during his aid-seeking mission to Kaduna. What looks like a turning point during the process was the formal installation of Mr Habre as the president of Chad. Formalizing that process with Mr Habre as president should not come as a surprise to Chad's watchers. To him, it is the fulfillment of an ambition which had eluded him for many years.

What this means is that the new Chadian leader now has cause to be desperate to exploit the position of some African countries to champion his diplomatic adventure to win international recognition and support. Nigeria, understandably, occupies a strong position in the list of recommended lobbies. This is where the role and assistance of the Nigerian delegation to Chad come in. From all available assessments, Nigeria, in the past, has contributed more than any country in the world toward efforts to restore peace and stability in Chad.

Nigeria had committed funds, men and materials, and had even placed her aircraft and facilities at the disposal of former Chadian leaders at no cost to that country. In addition, Nigeria initiated many peace conferences at Bagaurda near Kano and in Lagos and sent in troops at the invitation of those in authority at that time. When the OAU eventually agreed to send a neutral force, Nigeria--in clear demonstration of her genuine commitment--contributed the largest contingent for the assignment. The story of that involvement and commitment by Nigeria to Chad is a sad chapter to recall.

Apart from the aid aspect, what Nigeria is being asked to do is to play the role of a public relations chief executive on a product promotion exercise. The product to market to the international community is, of course, not Chad but Hissain Habre. The point is that the international community is not a dormant market. Its members have the records and such records point to the elements and factors which have negated all peace and reconciliation efforts in Chad. But if Nigeria, for whatever reason, considers it necessary to play the role the new Chadian leadership is requesting of her, she (?should first ensure) that the product meets with various (?factors). In the case of the Chadian product, it is too early to determine its value to attract the desired patronage of the international community.

The situation therefore calls for caution and restraint. From past experience, there is need to watch the (?trend) of the developments in Chad. What Nigeria needs to do for the moment is to reassure the people of Chad of her good will for an eventual return to peace, stability and reconciliation to their country.

CSO: 3400/140

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

'STATESMAN' ON REFUGEES--The present-day menace of teeming refugees in Africa attracts comment from the Nigerian STATESMAN. The paper laments that there are an estimated 5 million refugees in different parts of Africa. However, the STATESMAN believes that the best solution to the nagging refugee problem is the setting up of a more effective conflict resolution machinery by the OAU and the United Nations to minimize conflicts and wars throughout the world. [Excerpt] [AB261100 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 82]

AUSTERITY POLICY POSTPONES RAILWAY--Lagos, 27 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria's plans for \$2.3 billion worth of railway construction have been postponed indefinitely because of the country's austerity policy, informed sources said here on Tuesday. Six companies to which letters of intention had been sent at the beginning of 1982 have learned about the postponement, but have had no official notification, the sources said. The plans were for the equipping of six sectors of railway, linking the oil center of Port Harcourt in the southeast to Oturkpo in the center, and connecting Oturkpo with Makurdi in the north and with Ajaokuta, a giant steel mill on the Niger River under construction by a Soviet consortium. [Text] [AB270647 Paris AFP in English 0431 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/140

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS RAISE DOUBTS ON DECENTRALIZATION

MB291300 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Ominous Message"]

[Text] Recent official utterances on the government's reformist intentions at local government level raise serious doubts about the commitment to decentralising power.

Yesterday the government announced the first steps towards removing local government from the authority of the provinces and placing it directly under central government. Mr Chris Heunis will now take charge of liaison between the central government and local authorities through the coordinating council for local government affairs. In line with the constitutional guidelines adopted at Bloemfontein the government is to create separate ethnic local authorities wherever possible, providing that suitable financial arrangements can be made.

Mr Heunis' announcement raises some urgent questions about where the government is going with its plans for reforming third-tier government. At a meeting at the weekend, Mr Hernus Kriel, Cape MEC [member of Executive Council] in charge of local government, said the government would fight "bare-fisted" and with "every means at its disposal" to ram through a new system of local government.

This is fighting talk from a man who is said to speak with authority and who was sharing a platform with the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, when he spoke.

The key to Mr Kriel's thinking was given in a speech the previous evening which contained a scathing attack on PFP-controlled local authorities that wanted to do away with separate amenities. He went so far as to raise the possibility of cutting off finances to PFP-controlled authorities which insisted on opening beaches to all races and thereby sabotaging the government's policy of separate amenities.

Mr Kriel left no doubt that it was straight up-and-down apartheid that he wants to impose on unwilling local authorities.

It is certainly not the limited multiracial power-sharing at local government level contained in the proposals of the president's council that he was talking about. Here the government has remained awkwardly silent about the unanimous rejection of the PC proposals by the conservative Transvaal Municipal Association earlier this month.

How does this square with the government's commitment to a "maximum devolution of powers and decentralisation of administration to the local level of government with minimum administrative control? It must decide whether it wants maximum devolution or whether it merely intends decentalising functions while at the same time centralising political power to entrench apartheid.

The utterances of Mr Kriel clearly indicate the latter and show an extraordinary cynicism: devolution of power is kosher only when power devolves to a NP-controlled authority. As long as Mr Kriel's approach reflects official thinking there can be no reform at the third-tier of government--regardless of Mr Heunis' well-intentioned rhetoric.

CSO: 3400/174

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI'S SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE NOTED

Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Commentary: "Chief Buthelezi's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The chief minister of the Zulu nation in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has returned from a visit to the United States, and following talks with Soviet officials, he indicated that they were interested in speaking to him as a liberation leader who resided in South Africa.

This is an interesting point to make because much of the information about South Africa received abroad is the result of well-orchestrated campaigns launched by the ANC terrorist organization. Many of these ANC leaders have not been in South Africa for many years. Recently Chief Buthelezi referred to this when he stated that some of them have been out of the country for nearly 20 years and, he added, "they are operating in a vacuum forced on them by the nature of their position in exile."

On another occasion he accused the ANC of moving along the "lunatic fringes of society."

The fact of the matter is that while the ANC propagates violence, the internal black leaders are committed to action aimed at bringing about peaceful change in South Africa, while the ANC demands economic disinvestment from South Africa, the internal leaders want greater investment by foreign interests.

Chief Buthelezi is on record as stating that people propagating economic withdrawal from South Africa are destroying a basis for progress in the country. To call for sanctions, he said, would be tantamount to self-destruction.

Another black leader, Dr Lucy Mvubelo, who was the general secretary of the powerful Clothing Workers' Union which represents 500,000 black workers in South Africa, also issued the warning that if foreign investment dried up, it would lower standards of living in South Africa traumatically, with the blacks the very first to suffer.

This view was underscored last year in a report drawn up by the Organization of African Unity. Referring to the consequences of the sanctions campaign against South Africa, the report warned that this would lead to vastly increased unemployment, with all its potential for social unrest.

Also last year the UN Economic Commission for Africa drew up a report in which it found that there was not the slightest chance of sanctions against South Africa being introduced, and that sanctions would hurt South Africa's neighbors more than South Africa itself.

The world would do well to listen more frequently to the internal black leaders who are committed to peaceful change and not revolutionary change that would lay waste all of Southern Africa.

CSO: 3400/176

REPORT ON NAUDE BANNING ORDER

Banning Criticized

MB 301125 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial: "A Ban to Shame All"]

[Text] Acting on the secret advice of faceless men, the minister of law and order has banned Dr. Beyers Naude for three more years. The order was served only days before the previous five-year ban was due to expire and while his family were beginning to let themselves hope that their damaged lives could be rebuilt.

No reasons were given; none ever are. Thus it is impossible to say how much misinformation or malice, if any, informs the report of those faceless men. One has only to cast one's mind back to the trial of the man of Johannesburg to recall how fallible and tawdry can be some of the faceless soldiers in the state's army of informers. Who is to say whether the equality has improved?

In any event, the minister is satisfied that Dr Naude--a committed Christian and once senior office-bearer in the Dutch Reformed Church--remains, at 67, a threat or potential threat to national security. Even to reveal why the ban has been reimposed would, it is claimed, prejudice the public interest. Rubbish. The public is entitled to know in what way he constitutes a danger. More likely, the minister does not want to give reasons because that would offer the opportunity of public rebuttal, and he and his men might not come out too well in that.

In any event, if Dr Naude is a danger to national security then there are more than enough security laws to charge him with a criminal offence.

Of course, Dr Naude is not the only person to endure a banning order. Many others suffer the same arbitrary punishment without the consolation of a public outcry. Lives have been damaged and victims left to languish without clamour of any kind. We have all become brutalised and it requires the symbolism of a Beyers Naude case to stir response.

Perhaps it is because Dr Naude was, is, so much an archetypal Afrikaner. He came from the very fabric of his people. Once he was tipped to take the highest office in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church].

His first error was to be ahead of his time; to perceive the injustices within his church and community before most of his peers. Conflict began. Perhaps it remains a factor in his banning that his view of Christianity could further affect relations between the NGK and its black sister churches. Certainly Verkramptes in NGK circles fear his influence.

One thing is not true, according to those who know him well. He is not a proponent of violence. A number of supporters are prepared to stand up and say so publicly. His accusers--whoever they are--are not so bold.

The internal security act now provides for a form of appeal against banning. But it is vastly different from a court case where evidence can be publicly tested. And, in the end the minister can only be overruled if the chief justice finds he has exceeded his authority or acted in bad faith.

Effectively this means that Dr Beyers Naude will remain silenced and haltered now until he is 70, at least. Many South Africans will feel a sense of shame at what is being done in their name.

Church Role

MB301152 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Leading NGK theologians yesterday added their voices to the baggage of protest against the extended banning of Dr C.F. Beyers Naude.

Most said that they would not be surprised if the banning was linked to the heresy troubles the white NGK was experiencing.

They also said the church moderation should take up the matter with the government and with the board that reviews all bannings.

But the NGK's conservative assessor, DS Tappies Moller, said from Cape Town: "I don't think there is any connection between the church and the banning."

Some dominees felt the new ban may have flowed out of the rightwing onslaught on the National Party.

The rightwing took full control of the church at the recent general synod of the NGK.

Yesterday Dr Naude's legal adviser, Mr Raymond Tucker, said Dr Naude might make representations to the minister of law and order in terms of a section of the act.

'SUNDAY EXPRESS' Editorial

MB311230 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 31 Oct 92 p 30

[Editorial: "A Sickness in Our Souls"]

[Text] A society that bans, gags and restricts men like the Rev Beyers Naude and the Rev David Russell is sick. It is sick to its soul, to the core where its values lie.

Both men, one Anglican, the other Dutch Reformed, were banned five years ago under the nasty regime of Mr Jimmy Kruger. Mr Russel, we are told by the Nationalist Press, is to be released back into society this weekend. Dr Naude has been banned for a further three years.

No reason has been given, but it is safe to assume that criminal prosecutions would have been brought against them if they had broken the law. Hence, they are being punished for lawful behaviour. That in itself is a symptom of sickness in the society.

Yet not all law-abiding people are so punished. What distinguishes these from other law-abiding South Africans? One is English, one is Afrikaans, one young, the other in his sixties, one is closely linked by family and social ties to opponents of the nationalist government, the other is accepted even by his persecutors as a part of the ruling Afrikaner establishment.

What they do have in common is what makes them both victims: a devout and unbending faith in Christ and the church, a clear-eyed honesty which cuts through the rationalisations for injustice, a conscience which cries out against unnecessary suffering inflicted by the state on its subjects, and the courage to speak out boldly.

They share one other attribute: both men are recognised by their peers and their followers as Christians of exceptional stature, as leaders. They lead the Christian protest against the policies of apartheid.

For these things, we must assume, they have been punished. They are not alone in being thus punished, but they are unique in demonstrating so vividly, by the piety and rectitude of their lives, the evil of bannings.

For what does the banning of such men say about the people who inflict such unwarranted punishment on them? It says, surely, that our rulers are at war with a devout and unbending faith in Christ, at war with conscience, and honesty and courage, at war with piety and rectitude.

And what does that in turn say of the regime that conducts such a war on Christian leaders? What values guide their actions, what principles are brought to bear in their judgments? Secrecy rather than openness, conformity rather than leadership, concealment rather than confession, anger rather than forgiveness, harshness rather than mercy, caprice rather than justice, silence rather than teaching, hatred rather than Christian love.

CSO: 3400/170

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN BLACK VOTE IN HOMELANDS ELECTIONS SCORED

MB291255 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Oct 82 p 4

["Comment" column: "Vote of No Confidence!"]

[Text] It is about time that homeland leaders stopped wasting their time and ours by having voting booths in urban areas for the elections in homelands that no-one here is even faintly interested in.

The low polling figures in the urban areas for Bophuthatswana's first general election since it became independent in 1977 was almost shamefully low--about as bad as the polling figures in Soweto when people like Mr David Thebehali were voted into office.

Most of us are aware of the shameless charade that tries to convince us and itself that urban blacks have political say in the so-called "homelands." Urban blacks do not care two hoots for these areas.

The farce is we know there is no way that people like Chief Lucas Mangope and his cohorts are going to be out-voted, so that even if we so wished to exercise this so-called right, we would be wasting our time. Most homeland leaders know perfectly well they are going to be in office for as long as they please Pretoria. They are being paid back in a way for selling out.

In the first instance, except for people like the leaders of the homelands, most of us do no know a single other politician or even government leader in these areas.

Bophuthatswana officials have tried to explain that the low poll was a result of the non-registration of Tswana citizens either out of ignorance or some other reason. That argument is specious, for we are convinced that even if people were given special holidays--something that these in power would not flinch from doing to vote, they would simply have stayed away. It is a massive vote of no confidence in places like Bophuthatswana which have these days being hailed as something of a "progressive" homeland far removed from the backward things happening in the Transkei, Venda and Ciskei.

There are about 12,600 citizens in the urban areas who are eligible to vote in Bophuthatswana. Of these voters only 765 are registered. In the meantime only 135 people cast their vote in Johannesburg and 47 in Soweto where there were a number of polling stations.

We can say categorically that most people who have become citizens of these areas have done so out of coercion. Many urban blacks have taken out citizenship after being forced for one major reason or the other to do so. It would be strange for so-called "citizens" to even think of casting their vote under these circumstances.

Finally it is a well-known fact that most black South Africans are against the Balkanisation of their country into mini-states. Even those people who profess to be "citizens" of homelands will secretly admit that it is a rip off to have such an insignificant and impoverished part of the country given to blacks.

Those who pretend to be happy about homelands are either the puppets who have been given the jobs, or others who for personal reasons are living comfortably without regard to the principle involved in joining the homeland game.

CSO: 3400/174

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPORTANCE OF WATER PROJECT WITH LESOTHO NOTED

MB291440 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Commentary: "The Highlands Project"]

[Text] Negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho on the highland hydro-electric project are to be resumed. That flatsounding official announcement contains prospects of major magnitude for our part of the world.

In the long term, water is more important for the republic than gold or oil. The highlands project, as planned, will provide water in the generations ahead for the republic's industrial heartland. It will provide the means for Lesotho's economic growth, and it signifies developments which reach far beyond these two countries, for rivers laid down by nature are destined to become the arteries linking and vitalizing an association of southern African states.

This scheme, estimated to cost between 1 and 2 billion rand, encompasses one of the world's most spectacular undertakings of its kind. Consisting of five dams in the mountains of Lesotho and a tunnel system, it is designed to deliver to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging [P-W-V] triangle as much water as is consumed by a city the size of London. This means, in round figures, a daily supply of 3 billion liters, or about one and 1/2 times the present P-W-V-consumption. And it means, in more vital terms, a new lease of life for the region in the 21st century.

If feasibility studies are favorable, there will be four stages of construction, with completion dates for each reckoned at 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004. If all goes well, people on the reef will be drinking Maluti Mountain water about the turn of the century.

Earlier this year, Lesotho's foreign minister declared: Both governments are strongly committed. There is an excellent working relationship between the technicians of Lesotho and South Africa. They agree that time is money.

Certainly, the sale of so massive quantity of water will be an important source of revenue for Lesotho. Also, the project will provide jobs for thousands, irrigation for farmlands and 50 megawatts of hydroelectric power for the new industries in Lesotho.

Here is the kind of mutual economic advantage that at the thirsty day must override political difference. And highlands could be a model for South Africa and southern Africa. The waters of the Orange River must be shared by the republic, Lesotho, Ciskei and South-West Africa; of the Tugela, by the Republic and Kwazulu; of the Komati, by the Republic, Swaziland and Mozambique; of the Limpopo, by the Republic, Bophutatswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and further north are the mighty Zambezi and Zaire. These waterways link the destiny of many states of different political inclination and at various stages of development. Their water and hydropower that goes with it they are the life-blood of the subcontinent.

And as a noted authority, Dr Henry Olivier, has put it: In the water sense, the concept of the constellation of states launched by the prime minister in November 1979 is vital. There exists here a vast potential for engineering cooperation in southern Africa.

The engineering having been done, the subcontinent could become a food bank for the world and an industrial giant. This is the vision conjured up by the announcement that negotiations on the highlands project are to be resumed.

CSO: 3400/174

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NAUDE REFUSES APPEAL--Former Christian Institute director Beyers Naude will not appeal against his banning order. So says Naude's attorney, Raymond Tucker. Tucker says Naude will not make representations to the review board or to Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange to have his banning order recalled. In his words, to do so would lend credibility to a charade of justice. Tucker says any representations to the review board would imply acceptance of the system of banning and sentence without defense. He says Naude will play no part in this. [Text] [MB011435 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82]

SOUTH AFRICA, FRG DISCUSSIONS--The vice state president of South Africa, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says that without increasing the engagements and investments of foreign companies in South Africa, it would very difficult to obtain the expected growth of the economy. Addressing the German Chamber of Trade and Commerce in Johannesburg, Mr Schlebusch said that about a quarter of all foreign investments in South Africa came from West Germany. He said he was convinced that the Federal Republic of Germany belonged to those countries that had learned that it pays to maintain sound business relationships with South Africa. Mr Schlebusch said foreign trade partners would play an important role in the future of the whole African subcontinent. Also at the meeting was the parliamentary state secretary to the West German Ministry of Economics, Mr (Martin Greuner), who said his government welcomed the statement by South African minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, that the proposals for constitutional reform in South Africa were not final and would be developed further. He said that was why West Germany had not hesitated to vote against repeated demands in the United Nations for the isolation of or boycotts of South Africa. Mr (Greuner) said the West German views differed with regard to the pace and scope of processes required for change, but he said this did not alter the fact that it was willing to increase cooperation with South Africa for economic development. The president of the German Chamber of Trade and Commerce, Mr (Balzer), told the gathering that money had been set aside for an in-service training center for black teachers in Soweto, a black city near Johannesburg. So far the West German community in South Africa had collected about \$750,000 towards the project. [Text] [MB301035 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Oct 82]

NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT--The Parys byelection result could determine the future of the western initiative to achieve an internationally acceptable formula for independence in South-West Africa, according to informed diplomatic sources. The Parys contest between Afrikanerdom's three warring parties--the National Party, the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party--is receiving extraordinary attention from the Western diplomatic community. The visit there this week by the United States ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, has become a major talking point in diplomatic circles. Diplomatic sources said yesterday that now the CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had effectively sided with the HNP on the question of an SWA settlement, a CP victory--or very strong showing--could swing the delicate balance against the holding of internationally supervised elections. "It would demonstrate growing internal resistance to the idea of free and fair elections in the territory and domestic pressure would make it impossible for the government to keep the initiative alive," a source said. "The view expounded by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, that South Africa cannot afford a SWAPO victory because it would mean the red flag flying in Windhoek will dominate the more positive statements by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, that SA is still fully committed to the settlement process if a Cuban withdrawal from Angola is on the cards." The Western settlement initiative has once again become bogged down in recent weeks because of a stalemate over the Cuban withdrawal and an atmosphere of gloom and despondency has descended on the Western negotiators. [John Battersby] [Text] [MB291240 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 82 p 2]

LEGAL SYSTEM--The minister of justice, Mr Coetzee, says there is no reason why a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa should have any noteworthy effect on the judicial system of the country. Mr Coetzee was opening the annual meeting of the law society of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein. He said the future would pose major challenges to the South African legal system, but he could give the assurance that the judiciary would always guarantee the retention of the rights of the individual. He said a sound judicial system was one of the guarantees of order and stability in a community. [Text] [MB291451 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82]

USSR DESTABILIZATION POLICY--The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, says the Soviet Union is continuing its campaign of undermining and destabilizing southern Africa, and that so far this year, it has broadcast 38,000 anti-South African propaganda items. Mr Botha said at a public meeting in the Bethal town hall that South Africa was an important country because of its strategic position, its eight harbors, its food production, its strategic minerals, its population composition and the fact that it is a leader in the energy supply field. In reply to a question, Mr Botha said national service for coloreds had already been approved in principle by parliament, but that at this stage the defense force could not cope with the number of volunteers. He said that it would be easier to introduce national service for coloreds once they had been awarded political rights. [Text] [MB291314 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/174

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC SABOTEURS--Dar es Salaam--The minister for home affairs, Brig Muhiddin Kimario, has issued a stern warning against people who worked to sabotage the nation's economy and state security. He said in a statement issued yesterday that the government would not hesitate taking strong measures on whoever was found deliberately thwarting implementation of the country's policy of ujamaa and self-reliance. The minister was speaking a few days after the release from detention of (Akberali Rajpar), a Dar es Salaam businessman arrested and detained by the government on 10 January last year because of his suspected connection with economic action prejudicial to the security and wellbeing of the state. (Rajpar) was involved in the purchasing in local currency of MV jitegemee, which he later christened Lord Rajpar, from the Tanzania Investment Bank. [Text] [EA291208 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to east central and southern Africa 0400 GMT 29 Oct 82]

PRC'S HU YAOBANG GREETS NYERERE--Dar es Salaam: Revolutionary Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has received a congratulatory message from secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Ndugu Hu Yaobang on his reelection as Revolutionary Party chairman. In his message Ndugu Hu wished Mwalimu Nyerere success in leading the Tanzanians and in achieving the goals of the economic war confronting Tanzania. The leader of the CPC Central Committee expressed his hope that cooperation between the Revolutionary Party and the CPC as well as between the people of Tanzania and China will develop and strengthen. [Text] [EA011832 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 3449/5

PAPER REPORTS DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29-30 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Executive Council has approved the readjustment of transportation rates of the Zairian National Railroad Company (SNCZ) and the bill of sale of Zairian crude oil to the Mondia-Trading Petroleum Company.

It happened in the course of the weekly meeting of the Executive Council which Citizen N'Singa, executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner, chaired on Friday at the council hall.

The readjustment of the SNCZ rates was approved with the explicit stipulation that the transportation of agricultural products be subject to a 30 percent discount while the bill of sale of Zairian crude oil was approved under certain conditions, especially with regard to price and regulations.

The council also approved orders for railroad ties and accessories by the SNCZ, with preference given to products manufactured from local materials.

Two other important question which the state commissioners broached on Friday concerned the budget, a timely subject.

In connection with this, the council, still within the policy of austerity, reaffirmed the principle of covering current expenses with receipts of the same kind, thus reducing the budget deficit to the level of investment programs exclusively. The general commissioner for planning and the departments of Finance, Budget and Investments are charged with providing evaluation data likely to definitively determine the range of investment financing for 1983.

The case of holdings to be sold to private companies was the last point examined by the state commissioners.

With regard to the sale of companies to possible buyers, the state commissioner for information, culture and the arts indicated that this case provides for privatization under two main guidelines:

A. Privatization of Management

Three principles have been brought out:

- 1) Priority will be given to candidates who are already on the premises as leaseholders.
- 2) The Executive Council will give preference to those conversant with the socioeconomic context of a particular company.
- 3) Management experience will be a decisive factor and only applicants who accept payments in Zairian currency will be preferred. [As published]

B. Privatization of Capital

- 1) Candidates already on the premises as leaseholders or managers and ready to make cash payment will have priority. It is assumed that as leaseholders they will in effect have had the time to build up enough capital to buy back the firm.
- 2) New candidates prepared to make a cash payment will, in certain cases, be able to take advantage of the following conditions:

--Partial payment of 30 percent of the value of the business matched with a period of 3 years maximum for payment of the balance.

--The interest rate will be 8 percent,

--A first-rate bank guarantee will be required, matched with a mortgage held by the State.

The council spokesman said specifically that buyers of holdings privatized in the context of management privatization will be reimbursed based on the net profit they will have made. This remuneration will amount to no less than 20 percent of the total of the net profit.

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CSO: 4719/1385

BRIEFS

OAU SUMMIT--The reconvening of the OAU summit, which should have taken place in Tripoli last month, is now the object of diplomatic movements in African capitals, specifically in those who boycotted the Tripoli meeting. The latest move in this regard is the appeal made in Arusha, Tanzania, last Tuesday by President Mobutu of Zaire and President Nyerere of Tanzania for everything to be done to ensure the reconvening of the 19th summit. Already the Arusha appeal has been heard by Gabon. President Omar Bongo stated on Wednesday that he favored the reconvening of the abortive OAU summit. However, the president of the Gabonese Republic brought up certain conditions. For him, the venue and date of the summit should be made known well in advance. Morocco and Algeria, he demanded, should express their opinions on the holding of such a summit in advance because, he added, these countries are responsible for the admission of the SDAR into the OAU. Thirty countries attended the annual meeting of OAU heads of state and government in Tripoli last August. It was only four countries from attaining the quorum, that is 34 out of the 50 member countries of the pan-African organization. After Zaire, which has already said it will participate in the OAU summit, Gabon has also decided to follow suit. This is a favorable development for the OAU because Kinshasa and Libreville were among those absent in Tripoli. Only two more firm promises are now needed for the quorum to be attained. [Editorial] [Text] [AB300925 Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 12]

CSO: 3419/115

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DENIES HARASSMENT OF VOTERS

MB010815 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The chairman of the election publicity and strategies committee of the Central Committee has once again exonerated party militants from charges of harassing the public during the voter's registration exercise. Speaking on Television Zambia in an interview, Litana said he himself did not see any acts of harassment since he did not go round and that the party did not advocate such extremes. He said that all that the party was using was persuasion and not force, because it would not be correct to do so and the end results would be dangerous.

Mr Litana also said the party would take stern action against any registration officers who deliberately hindered people from registering as voters during the extended period. He warned that any officer who denied people the chance to register, and choose their leaders, will have to pay heavily. He said that his office received complaints about voters not finding the officers at the registration station while some officers did not have appropriate books for certain areas. Mr Litana said the party is investigating such reports and once they are verified, action will be taken against such people.

Meanwhile Mr Litana dispelled fears among some journalists who thought when leaders in the party or government complained against them it meant hatred. Mr Litana dispelled such fears when he commented on the alleged lack of mutual understanding between the mass media and people in politics during the Sunday interview program on Television Zambia. He conceded that leaders had from time to time complained against certain journalists, but that did not mean they hated such journalists.

He said the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was the creation of the party and its government, therefore, all those working under the ministry belonged to the party. Mr Litana, however, explained that in an participatory democracy, people expected to change their leaders and to take part in decision-making, adding that one way of doing that was through elections.

CSO: 3400/172

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

POSSESSION OF CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS BANNED--Regulations will be published in the government GAZETTE on Friday, making it illegal from the 1st of December for civilians to possess camouflage uniforms. A statement issued yesterday says the decision to withdraw all camouflage uniforms from civilians, and former ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] combatants, is for security reasons and has been endorsed by the minister of home affairs, Comrade Ushewokunze. The statement says camouflage is defined as any article of dress made of material carrying military-style markings and includes former ZIPRA and ZANLA, and Rhodesian uniforms, as well as foreign military clothing and equipment. All former members of ZNALA, ZIPRA, Rhodesian security forces, police reserves, or the Zimbabwe National Army still in possession of camouflage uniforms are required to return it to their nearest army quartermaster's stores. These stores are in all major centers of Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare and Maxhingo. [Text] [MB020803 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT Nov 2 82]

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